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CompTIA XK0-005 certification exam is designed for IT professionals seeking to validate their knowledge and skills in Linux administration. CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam certification exam is the latest iteration of the CompTIA Linux+ certification and is a vendor-neutral certification that is recognized globally. XK0-005 Exam is designed to test the candidate's proficiency in Linux system administration and covers a wide range of topics, including Linux command-line tools, system configuration, security, and troubleshooting.

CompTIA XK0-005 certification is an essential certification for IT professionals who want to validate their skills in Linux-based systems. CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam certification is recognized globally and provides a vendor-neutral approach, making it an ideal certification for IT professionals who work with various Linux distributions. CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam certification exam is challenging, and candidates must prepare adequately to pass it.

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## Reliable CompTIA XK0-005 Exam Braindumps - XK0-005 Training Questions

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### CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q238-Q243):

#### NEW QUESTION # 238

A Linux administrator booted up the server and was presented with a non-GUI terminal. The administrator ran the command `systemctl isolate graphical.target` and rebooted the system by running `systemctl reboot`, which fixed the issue. However, the next day the administrator was presented again with a non-GUI terminal. Which of the following is the issue?

- A. The administrator did not set the default target to basic.target.
- **B. The administrator did not set the default target to graphical.target.**
- C. The administrator did not reboot the server properly.
- D. The administrator did not shut down the server properly.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation

The issue is that the administrator did not set the default target to graphical.target. A target is a unit of systemd that groups together other units by a common purpose or state. The graphical.target is a target that starts the graphical user interface (GUI) along with other services. The administrator used the command systemctl isolate graphical.target to switch to this target temporarily, but this does not change the default target that is activated at boot time. To make this change permanent, the administrator should have used the command systemctl set-default graphical.target, which creates a symbolic link from /etc/systemd/system/default.target to /usr/lib/systemd/system/graphical.target.

The other options are not correct explanations for the issue. The administrator did reboot the server properly by using systemctl reboot, which shuts down and restarts the system cleanly. The administrator did not need to set the default target to basic.target, which is a minimal target that only starts essential services. The administrator did not shut down the server improperly, which could have caused file system corruption or data loss, but not affect the default target. References: systemctl(1) - Linux manual page; How to Change Runlevels (targets) in SystemD

**NEW QUESTION # 239**

A systems administrator wants to upgrade /bin/ someapp to a new version, but the administrator does not know the package name. Which of the following will show the RPM package name that provides that binary file?

- **A. rpm -qf /bin/ someapp**
- B. rpm -i /bin/ someapp
- C. rpm - P /bin/ some app
- D. rpm -Vv /bin/ someapp

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The rpm command is used to manage RPM packages on Linux systems. The -qf option queries the package name that provides a given file. Therefore, the command rpm -qf /bin/someapp will show the RPM package name that provides the binary file /bin/someapp. The statements B, C, and D are incorrect because they do not query the package name, but rather verify, remove, or install a package. Reference: [How to Use RPM Command in Linux with Examples]

**NEW QUESTION # 240**

The security team has identified a web service that is running with elevated privileges. A Linux administrator is working to change the systemd service file to meet security compliance standards. Given the following output:

□ Which of the following remediation steps will prevent the web service from running as a privileged user?

- A. Changing the multi-user.target in the [Install] section to basic.target
- B. Removing the ExecStart=usr/sbin/webserver -D SOPTIONS from the service file
- **C. Adding the User=webservice to the [Service] section of the service file**
- D. Updating the Environment File line in the [Service] section to /home/webservice/config

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The remediation step that will prevent the web service from running as a privileged user is adding the User=webservice to the [Service] section of the service file. The service file is a configuration file that defines the properties and behavior of a systemd service. The systemd is a system and service manager that controls the startup and operation of Linux systems. The service file contains various sections and options that specify how the service should be started, stopped, and managed. The [Service] section defines how the service should be executed and what commands should be run. The User option specifies the user name or ID that the service should run as. The webservice is the name of the user that the administrator wants to run the web service as. The administrator should add the User=webservice to the [Service] section of the service file, which will prevent the web service from running as a privileged user, such as root, and improve the security of the system. This is the correct remediation step to use to

prevent the web service from running as a privileged user. The other options are incorrect because they either do not change the user that the service runs as (removing the ExecStart=/usr/sbin/webserver -D OPTIONS from the service file or updating the EnvironmentFile line in the [Service] section to /home/webservice/config) or do not affect the user that the service runs as (changing the multi-user.target in the [Install] section to basic.target). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 15: Managing System Services, page 458.

### NEW QUESTION # 241

A systems administrator is investigating an issue in which one of the servers is not booting up properly. The journalctl entries show the following:

Which of the following will allow the administrator to boot the Linux system to normal mode quickly?

- A. Comment out the /opt/app filesystem in /etc/fstab and reboot.
- B. Trigger a filesystem relabel and reboot.
- C. Perform filesystem checks on local filesystems and reboot.
- D. Reformat the /opt/app filesystem and reboot.

#### Answer: A

Explanation:

The fastest way to boot the Linux system to normal mode is to comment out the /opt/app filesystem in /etc/fstab and reboot. This will prevent the system from trying to mount the /opt/app filesystem at boot time, which causes an error because the filesystem does not exist or is corrupted. Commenting out a line in /etc/fstab can be done by adding a # symbol at the beginning of the line. Rebooting the system will apply the changes and allow the system to boot normally. Reformatting the /opt/app filesystem will not help to boot the system, as it will erase any data on the filesystem and require manual intervention to create a new filesystem.

Performing filesystem checks on local filesystems will not help to boot the system, as it will not fix the missing or corrupted /opt/app filesystem. Triggering a filesystem relabel will not help to boot the system, as it will only change the security context of files and directories according to SELinux policy. References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 14: Managing Disk Storage, page 456.

### NEW QUESTION # 242

Which of the following techniques would BEST allow a client computer to connect to a server that is not normally accessible because the server's application port is blocked by a firewall?

- A. X11 forwarding
- B. SSH port forwarding
- C. TCP wrappers
- D. RDP

#### Answer: B

### NEW QUESTION # 243

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